



# Annual Administration Report of the Jaipur State for the period from 1st April 1905 to the 31st August 1906.

## CHAPTER I.

### GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The area of the Jaipur State is 15,579 square miles. The population at the last Census was returned as 26,58,666. The gross revenue of the State is approximately 66 lacs.

The sum of four lacs of rupees is payable as tribute to Government.

The Darbar receives an annual payment of Rs. 6,88,310 on account of certain Salt compensations in connection with the Sambhar Salt Lake and also royalty upon all excess sales over a certain fixed amount.

The State does not pay for any local Corps or Contingent.

The Chief's full name and titles are—Colonel His Highness Sarmad-i-Rajah-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindar Sri Maharaj Adhiraj Sawai Sri Madho Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O.

His Highness is a Rajput of the Kachwaha clan and has intermarried with a Jadon Rajput of Amargarh in the Etah district of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and also with Kishangarh in Rajputana, Drangdara in Kathiawar, Khamore in Shahpura, and a Tanvar family in Bikaner, Rajputana. The Kishangarh Maharani is now deceased. The other Maharanies are alive. The first of these alliances took place before the Maharaja's accession to the Chiefship.

There is no heir natural or adopted.

### NOTEABLE EVENTS.

His Highness the Maharaja visited the following places outside his territory :—

Abu, Gwalior, Idar in April 1906. While at Abu His Highness visited the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

In May, August and November 1905 and in February 1906, His Highness visited Hardwar.

In November 1905, His Highness had the honour of meeting His Excellency Lord Curzon at Agra and bidding him farewell on His Excellency's departure for England.

Her Highness the senior Maharani Sahiba Jadonji also visited Hardwar on three occasions, viz., in October 1905, in February and July 1906.

## VISITORS.

In April 1905, His Excellency Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief, visited Jaipur and was the guest of His Highness the Maharaja.

In November 1905, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and suite visited Jaipur and were the guests of His Highness the Maharaja.

The Hon'ble Mr. Colvin, Agent Governor-General in Rajputana, twice visited Jaipur, *viz.*, in October and in November 1905, and the Hon'ble Colonel C. Herbert in August 1906.

The Raja of Nabha visited Jaipur in March 1906.

The visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in November 1905 was a memorable event in the history of Jaipur. The honor done to the State gave the greatest satisfaction and pleasure not only to His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur but to all the people of the State and the occasion will be long remembered.

To commemorate the auspicious event, His Highness the Maharaja, on behalf of himself and his senior Maharani, subscribed four lacs of rupees to the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust, towards which His Highness had already subscribed 15 lacs during the famine of 1900 and four lacs in 1901; a further lac was subscribed in 1903 by his senior Maharani Jadhonji.

His Royal Highness conferred the Royal Victorian (M. V. O.) order on Rai Bahadur Sansar Chandar Sen, the Senior Member of Council, Jaipur.

The Superintendent of Gerai received the Prince of Wales' medal in silver for his good Police arrangements on the occasion.

Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, C.I.E., Sardar Bahadur, Superintendent Transport Corps, also received the Prince of Wales' medal in silver.

Pandit Durga Pershad, the Residency Vakil, received a silver watch from His Royal Highness.

Certificates and smaller gifts were given to a number of officials whose work had merited recognition.

## PERSONNEL.

From 1st April 1905 to the 8th July 1906, Colonel C. Herbert held charge of this Residency. He handed over temporary charge to Lt.-Colonel W. H. B. Robinson, I.M.S., on the 8th July 1906 (afternoon) on his proceeding to Abu as Offg. Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana. I relieved Lt.-Col. Robinson on the forenoon of the 17th July 1906 and held charge to the close of the period under report.

Lt.-Colonel P. Durrell Pank, I.M.S., was Residency Surgeon and Superintendent of Dispensaries and Vaccination, Jaipur, till the 19th March 1906, when he handed over charge to Lt.-Colonel W. H. B. Robinson, I.M.S., on his proceeding to England on furlough.

As stated in last year's report, Colonel Sir S. S. Jacob, K.C.I.E., was employed by the Government of India as Consulting Engineer for Irrigation in Rajputana. He reverted to his post as Superintending Engineer, Jaipur State, on the 15th May 1905. He then proceeded on leave till the 11th October 1905, on return he was on special duty, and on the 1st May 1906 he was again on leave returning on the 14th October 1906. He is now engaged

in preparing plans for the Lucknow Memorial College. Thus he has not done active work for the Darbar since 15th May 1905. His place during his absence has been filled by Mr. C. E. Stotherd, c.e.

The Members of Council whose names are given in Appendix I, assist His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur in the administration and supervise the various departments of the State.

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## CHAPTER II.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The State is divided for administrative purposes into the Eastern and Western divisions, which comprise the following 11 Nizamats:—

Shekhawati, Torawati, Hindon, Dausa, Sawai-Madhopur, Gangapur, Bandikui, Sawai-Jaipur, Kotkasim, Malpura and Sambhar. These Nizamats contain 33 Tehsils.

In the northern part of the State are the sandy tracts called Shekhawati and Torawati which are almost entirely held by feudatories and Jagirdars and contain very few Khalsa lands.

The Eastern division, containing the Nizamats of Hindon, Dausa, Gangapur, and Sawai-Madhopur, is more fertile than the Western division wherein lies the well-known Sambhar Salt Lake.

The principal feudatory Nobles who pay tribute to the Jaipur Darbar are Khetri, Sikar, and Uniara.

Khetri has an income of about six lacs and Sikar about five and half lacs.

The Khetri estate is at present being administered by a Munsarim appointed by the Jaipur Darbar.

The Raja of Khetri is a minor, aged 14 years, and is a student in the Mayo College at Ajmer.

In the Jaipur State no Land Settlement has yet been made, but in Kot-Putli (Khetri) a 15 years' land Settlement was carried out in 1890 by Mr. A. L. P. Tucker. This expired a short while ago and a new Settlement was ordered by the Darbar and completed in August 1905 by the Munsarim of the estate.

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## CHAPTER III.

### PROTECTION.

The Darbar have a Raj Penal Code framed on the lines of the British Indian Penal Code. There is no recognised legislative body—all such laws as are required being framed by the Council and communicated to subordinate Courts and Offices by means of Circulars or "Hidayets."

### MILITARY FORCE.

The State maintains an Imperial Service Transport Corps which is under Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, c.i.e., Sardar Bahadur. During the period under review there were 1,140 ponies, 580 carts and 814 officers and men including followers.

The State also has a local force of 567 Cavalry, 3,912 Infantry, and 629 Artillery.

There are 65 moveable guns (of which 40 are serviceable and 25 unserviceable), and 216 Fort guns which are old and obsolete and of small value for practical purposes.

#### POLICE.

The Darbar have a Police Force for the maintenance of law and order in the city of Jaipur. The members of the force wear uniform and carry batons and are under the orders of the Kotwal who works under the immediate supervision and control of the Foujdar or city Magistrate.

The Kotwal is assisted by two Naibs. The entire force under these officers consists of 10 Mohurrirs on Rs. 8 and Rs. 10, a Jemadar on Rs. 6 and 396 Constables and Lance Jemadars.

The Rural or District Force is under an officer styled "Superintendent of Gera" on Rs. 300 per mensem. His head-quarters are at Jaipur, but he is constantly moving about the district.

He has an Assistant under him on Rs. 200 per mensem and 11 Deputy Superintendents, and he exercises control over 106 Thanas in the State.

#### CHAUKIDARS.

Besides the Police force in the city of Jaipur, there are also 333 Chaukidars and Jemadars for watch and ward at night. The pay of the city Chaukidar is Rs. 4 per mensem.

There are also 11,050 Chaukidars and Jemadars in the district of Jaipur, 135 of whom are paid by the Darbar and the remainder maintained by the people of the villages in which they reside. Chaukidars also receive certain fees from the public on marriages and deaths.

#### CRIME.

During the period under report, one case of Dacoity occurred in the Hindon District.

The offenders were arrested and the stolen property recovered.

Two cases of false criming were detected, one in the Hindon district and the other in the Jaipur city. The offenders were arrested and were duly tried and convicted.

Thirty-two cases of robbery were reported, and 382 big and 3,699 petty cases of theft to the total alleged value of Rs. 2,34,046-12-3, of which Rs. 54,673-9-3 worth of property was recovered and Rs. 44,253-9-6 worth of property was not proved to have been stolen.

Property worth Rs. 40,629-3-9 on account of cases reported in previous years was also recovered. Thus the total value of property recovered was Rs. 1,39,556-6-6, a balance of Rs. 94,490-5-9 still remains to be recovered.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The Criminal Courts in the State are as follows:—

- (1) Tehsil Courts (1 in each of 22 Tehsils).
- (2) Naib-Nazims' Courts (1 in each of 11 Nizamats).
- (3) Nazims' Courts (1 in each of 11 Nizamats).
- (4) Naib-Foujdar's Court (1 in Jaipur city).
- (5) Foujdari Court ( do. ).
- (6) Appellate Court ( do. ).
- (7) The State Council ( do. ).

The total number of original suits and cases instituted in the above courts was 44,239, of which 40,647 were disposed of and 3,592 were pending at the close of the year. The expenditure is unusually high, but owing to the failure of the rains of 1905, the opening of extra works was imperative in order to provide employment for the people.

A scheme for supplementing the water-supply to the Jaipur city was started in October 1905, and since the beginning of June last 8,00,000 gallons of water per day have been supplied.

Twenty new Irrigation tanks were added to the 202 already in existence, and 16 of them are reported to have advanced so far that they have held and stored the water received during the rains of 1906.

The total expenditure on Irrigation Works in the State since 1868 to date has been Rs. 70,91,575 and the estimated revenue for the same period Rs. 64,482.

Owing to the failure of the rains for 1905 there was a decrease in the revenue from Irrigation Works in the period under report. Rs. 1,69,802 is estimated for 1905-06 against Rs. 3,71,253 in 1904, and Rs. 4,04,570 in 1903.

## RAILWAYS.

*Jaipur-Sawai-Madhapur Railway.*—The expenditure on the Jaipur-Sawai-Madhapur Railway for the period under review is as follows:—

Construction	...	...	Rs. 3,72,713
Stores indented for through Government...			„ 4,31,564

Total ... Rs. 8,04,277

The first section of this line from Sanganer Station, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to Newai, a distance of 32.18 miles was opened to traffic in November 1905.

The line is worked by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

The total net earnings of the Railway up to 31st August 1906, amount to Rs. 34,515 which is equal to 5 per cent. on the capital outlay on this section.

The death occurred during the past year of Bhai-Heera Singh, the qualified Superintendent, whose services were transferred to the State from Bikaner. Suitable arrangements to replace him have been made, the Darbar having secured the services of Rai Sahib Naurangvai, lately Deputy Superintendent in the Government Jail, Buxar.

The daily average number of prisoners in the two Jails was 905.05.

During the period under report the upkeep of the Jails cost the Darbar Rs. 81,481-2-11½, a further sum of Rs. 604-15-6 was also expended in the maintenance of the Thumb Impression establishment.

A profit of Rs. 17,737-6-3 was realized by the sale of carpets, blankets and other articles of Jail manufacture.

The health of the prisoners was fairly good, only 21 deaths being recorded.

There is also a Lunatic Asylum supervised by the Jail authorities; out of a total of 122 inmates 54 were attended by an officer and discharged, leaving 68 of Gerai" on Rs. 300 per mensem. His head-quarters are at Jaipur, but he is constantly moving about the district.

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## CHAPTER IV.

## TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.

No statistics from the Jaipur Darbar on the principal branches of Industry have been received, but Jaipur is noted for its artware marble sculpture, brass work, enamelling and carpets and woollen fabrics. It is also famous for its dying and the printing of cloths. A great deal is done too in polishing garnet stones for the manufacture of necklaces, in which there is a considerable trade.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Public Works Department forwards its own printed annual report, this will be submitted when received.

The total expenditure on Public Works in Jaipur (including the State Railway) during the period under review, was Rs. 19,28,128; of this Rs. 11,23,851 was expended on other Public Works (not including the Railway).

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Beyond Newai the permanent way has been laid to mile 43, and it is hoped that the whole length of 73 miles to Sawai-Madhopur (where a Junction will be effected with the Nagda-Muttra Railway), will be opened by June 1907.

*Nagda-Muttra Railway.*—The work on this line in Jaipur territory has been steadily progressing. Whatever help was required by the Railway officials was readily granted by the Jaipur Darbar, and intercourse between the Darbar officials on the spot and the Railway authorities has been harmonious.

Labour has been plentiful owing to the distress in Jaipur following the failure of the rains of 1905, and which caused the people to flock for work to the two divisions (Nos. 5 and 6) of the line, one situated at Hindon and the other at Sawai-Madhopur.

#### POST OFFICES.

The Jaipur Darbar have thoroughly re-organised the Postal Department of the State and extensive reforms have been introduced. There are 8 postal lines with 112 Post Offices compared with 99 as mentioned in the last annual report of this Residency. Also there are 130 letter boxes.

Owing to the present satisfactory working of their postal service the Darbar are desirous of entering into a Postal convention with Government for the exchange of correspondence between the Imperial and the Darbar Postal Departments. The question which seems to deserve consideration is still under reference.

#### WAGES AND LABOUR AND PRICES OF FOOD-GRAIN.

The wages in the Jaipur State for skilled and unskilled labour were as follows:—

##### *Half-year ending—*

*30th June 1905.*

*31-12-05  
and 30-6-06.*

(1)	Agricultural labour per month	Rs. 2-13 to Rs. 3-12	Rs. 2-13 to Rs. 3-12
(2)	Sycc	„ ... „ 3-8 to „ 6-0	„ 3-8 to „ 6-0
(3)	Carpenter	„ ... „ 7-8 to „ 15-0	„ 7-8 to „ 13-2
(4)	Mason	„ ... „ 5-10 to „ 11-4	„ 5-10 to „ 11-4
(5)	Blacksmith	„ ... „ 7-8 to „ 15-0	„ 7-8 to „ 10-5

Labour was plentiful from the rush of people to the capital owing to the failure of the rains of 1905.

The prices of food-grains remained fairly steady, but they gradually rose as the 1905 rains held off. From the 19th of January 1906, the average price of the principal food-grains was dearer than 12 seers per rupee, consequently compensation for dearness of grain was granted to the menial establishment of this Residency. This lasted till 9th March when prices went down owing to the import of grain into the State by Railway from neighbouring British Provinces.

As the rains of 1906 set in, the prices of food-grains again became normal and have since remained so.

## PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The \*rainfall of the monsoon period of 1905 was most insufficient throughout the Jaipur State, and the Kharif harvest was a poor one. Owing also to the want of water in the tanks and wells, and to the severity of the frost and scanty rainfall of the ensuing winter, the Rabi harvest was a failure and the Raj demand of several lacs remained unrealized.

Although it was reported to Government that famine conditions were not prevalent in Jaipur, still as the year advanced acute distress showed itself among the agricultural classes and the poorer people of the State, and the Darbar was compelled to open Famine Relief Works throughout its territory.

In the town of Jaipur, relief was afforded to *parda-nashin* and others by a Relief Committee working under the direction of the Reverend Doctor Macalister, while for the poorer classes a Famine Relief Camp was opened at the Amane Shah-Nulla under the supervision of Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, C.I.E., Sardar Bahadur, the energetic Superintendent of the Transport Corps. Poor-houses were also established and works opened by the Public Works Department of the State, by the Nazims of the districts, and the larger Thakurs such as Sikar, Khetri, Chomu and Uniara did what they could for the people of their respective estates.

The Nagda-Muttra Railway line under construction employed a large number of Jaipur people and this afforded extensive relief.

The Famine Commissioner appointed for Rajputana visited the different famine works, both Khalsa and Thikana in the State.

There was great scarcity of fodder throughout the State, and large numbers of the agricultural classes migrated to Malwa and other places in order to save their cattle. In this connection the Darbar formed three grass depôts along the route to Central India—one at Newai, one at Chaksu and the third at Nagr, and allotted funds for the purchase and importation of fodder from outside the State.

Taccavi to the extent of Rs. 1,57,128 was advanced by the Darbar to the zamindars.

As the rains of 1906 came on, people gradually returned to their homes and agricultural operations were soon in full swing all over the State. By the beginning of August 1906 all famine arrangements had ceased.

## CHAPTER V.

### REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The income of the Jaipur State for the period under report was as follows:—

<i>Estimated</i>	<i>Actual.</i>
Rs. 97,95,194-10-6	Rs. 77,37,708-3-3½

For the period from 1st April 1905 to 31st August 1905, there was an increase in the income of Rs. 2,13,176-8-9 and a decrease of Rs. 22,70,662-15-11½ in the period from 1st September 1905 to 31st August 1906.

\* Rainfall statement attached—Appendix II.

The expenditure was as follows:—

<i>Estimated.</i>	<i>Actual.</i>
372 Mohurs and Rs. 97,55,494-15-10	300 Mohurs and Rs. 1,07,95,019-7-9½

There was a decrease of 72 gold Mohurs and an increase of expenditure of Rs. 10,39,524-7-11½.

#### CUSTOMS.

The quantity of goods which passed through the Customs Department of the State for the period under report was 11,11,902-39-5½ maunds, on which the sum of Rs. 10,02,546-11-0 was realized as Customs duty. Of this sum of Rs. 5,42,359-3-6 was on account of import duty, Rs. 4,60,170-11-9 on account of export duty and Rs. 16-11-9 on account of transit duty.

A further sum of Rs. 84,755-7-0 was realized on account of "miscellaneous and extraordinary recoveries," making a total of Rs. 10,87,302-2-0 realized on account of Customs duties.

### CHAPTER VII.

#### EDUCATION.

Babu Sangiban Ganguli continued to be Director of Public Instruction for the period under review.

It was apprehended that the distress of 1905 would have effected educational statistics, but this has not been the case.

For the period ending 31st August 1906 there were 882 schools (public and indigenous) in Jaipur, with 25,733 scholars on the rolls. The class of institutions are as follows:—

(1) Public Schools	...	...	...	3
(2) Secondary „ (State and private)	...	...	...	30

Anglo Vernacular and Vernacular—

(3) Primary Schools (State and private)—				
For boys	...	...	...	126
For girls	...	...	...	10

Technical Schools—

Advanced	...	...	...	93
Elementary	...	...	...	615

Total ... 882

Of the pupils, the Hindu Scholars number	...	19,921
Mussalman „	...	3,318
Jains „	...	2,120
Christians „	...	374

Total ... 25,733

The Jaipur College has maintained its high reputation in the University and other examinations as will be seen from the list below :—

*Allahabad University Examination—*

	<i>No. of Candidates who went up.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>
M. A.	2	1
B. A.	9	8
Intermediate	17	11
Entrance	30	25

*Jaipur Sanscrit Examinations—*

Acharya	3	3
Sastu	6	5
Upadhyay	17	5
Pravisika	12	4

*Punjab University Examinations—*

Munshi Fazil	5	4
Munshi Alam	10	7
Munshi	10	8

*Other Examinations—*

Vernacular Fusil	33	20
Upper Primary	138	86
Lower Primary	397	221

On the results of the Entrance examination of the Allahabad University, the Pioneer in its issue of the 5th July of 1905 made the following appreciative comment. "The last issue of the United Provinces Gazette contains the results of the Entrance examination of the Allahabad University held in April last. The most remarkable feature of the results is the success attained by the Maharaja's College at Jaipur."

The State expenditure on education for the past year was Rs. 91,995

Local cess	...	...	...	1,584
Thikanas	...	...	...	13,745
Other sources	...	...	...	43,386
Total	...	...	Rs.	1,50,710

The Schools in the districts have been regularly inspected during the period under report.

Only one boy, Bishen Singh of Bissau, was sent by the Darbar to the Mayo College at Ajmer during the period under report.

**SCHOOL OF ARTS.**

The School of Arts has maintained its reputation. There were 88 pupils under training during the period under report who have received instructions in Drawing, Engraving, Poltery, Carpentry and other different handicrafts.

There are 14 teachers, and a sum of Rs. 3,812-6-6 was awarded in Scholarships to the pupils.

## FOREST.

The Forest Department of the State is under a trained Forest Officer from the Dehra Dun Forest School, but the subordinates have had no training which is a great drawback. This and other matters for the improvement of the Forest administration are, I believe, receiving the attention of the Darbar.

For the period under review the State area under the management of the Forest department is given as 1,82,489 acres or 285 square miles.

163 square miles of Forest areas have been demarcated as well as 63 square miles of Boundaries. 420 Boundary Pillars have been erected and 40 square miles and 60 acres of Boundaries surveyed at a cost of Rs. 495.

695 cases of breach of Forest rules were reported, of which 689 cases were disposed of.

59,000 acres of Forest land were closed to grazing and 78,000 opened to cattle.

The sum of Rs. 15,967-4-6 was realized on account of grazing fees.

The outturn of timber for fuel was 50,219 maunds.

2,22,766 maunds of Forest produce of different kinds brought in a revenue of Rs. 8,598.

The Forest revenue due to the Darbar from different sources was Rs. 33,955, of which Rs. 24,527-1-3 was realized, and a balance of Rs. 9,427-5-0 remained outstanding.

The expenditure during the period under report was Rs. 12,726-2-6.

No fires are reported to have occurred in the reserved Forests.

Owing to the distress which prevailed after the failure of the rains of 1905, certain forests were generously opened by the Darbar, to the poor and needy, and thousands of people supported themselves and their families by the collection and sale of fuel.

The experiment in date culture has been fairly satisfactory. The trees planted on the different bunds have yielded fruit, but this has fallen or been blown off before it could come to maturity.

It is trusted that this useful experiment will be persevered in and the Darbar have been recommended to inform themselves of the results of experiments now in progress in Sind with date palm shoots obtained from Panjjur in Makran.

## FOREST RESERVES.

No progress was made during the period under review in extending preserves and in storing surplus fodder. The Darbar are alive to the importance of this question, and necessary precautions are being taken by them to preserve surplus fodder in future after the rains.

Two students from Jaipur were deputed in July last to receive instruction at the Grass Farm at Lucknow. On their return it is hoped the Darbar will take up the matter seriously.

## IMPERIAL CADET CORPS.

The Jaipur Darbar have not sent any boys from Jaipur to the Cadet Corps, but there is a Cadet named Bhanwar Sheonath Singh who belongs to Jaipur. He was educated at the Mayo College by the Jodhpur Chief and was selected for the corps by the Principal of the College.

At Jaipur the only boys suitable for the Corps are reported to be too young yet to join it.



## APPENDIX I.

*Name of Officials in the Jaipur State.*

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.
1	Rao Bahadur Babu Sansar Chandra Sen ...	Head Member of Council.
2	Thakur Mahtab Singh of Sewar	Member of Council, Ilaga gair, Fouj and Miscellaneous.
3	Nawab Fayaz Ali Khan, C.I.E. ...	" " "
4	Thakur Debi Singh Diggi ...	" Revenue and Expenditure.
5	Thakur Umrao Singh ...	" " "
6	Babu Isan Chander Mukerji ...	" " (Honorary.)
7	Thakur Debi Singh, Chomu ...	" " Civil Deptt. (Honorary)
8	" Bhur Singh, Malsisar ...	" " "
9	" Zorawar Singh ...	" " Criminal Depart.
10	Mohamed Wajid Ali Khan (on leave) ...	" " "
11	Munshi Nandkishor Singh ...	" " "
12	Munshi Ram Portab ...	Secretary.
13	Thakur Rup Singh Naila ...	} Sardars Appellate Court, Civil side.
14	Gobind Singh ...	
15	Thakur Kesri Singh, Achrol ...	} " " Criminal side.
16	Gobind Saran ...	
17	Pandit Jai Nath Atal ...	Dewan Eastern Division.
18	Mohamed Hamid-ul-lah Khan ...	" Western "

H. L. SHOWERS, MAJOR,  
*Resident.*



# APPENDIX II.

Statement showing rainfall of the Jaipur State from 1st April 1905 to 30th September 1906.

STATIONS.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Hindon	...	0.06	0.35	5.14	2.35	0.85	...	...	...	...	0.35	0.32	...	6.12	3.19	5.31	1.58	8.05	27.47
Mahwa	...	...	0.59	1.77	6.23	2.92	...	...	0.18	...	0.11	0.20	...	0.11	4.21	4.11	3.78	6.45	25.32
Gangapur	...	...	0.45	2.91	1.81	4.60	...	...	...	...	0.35	...	...	...	0.57	10.16	1.48	8.96	31.62
Banikuni	...	...	...	2.20	1.97	1.85	...	...	...	...	0.57	0.12	...	0.25	1.24	5.81	3.21	6.67	23.90
Sawai-Madhupur	...	...	0.36	1.14	1.88	3.93	...	...	...	...	0.39	0.06	...	...	0.82	9.04	3.16	5.16	27.14
Darwa	...	...	0.37	2.29	1.08	1.05	...	...	...	...	0.69	0.38	...	0.06	2.04	10.11	1.05	7.49	26.61
Lalsot	...	...	...	3.02	0.72	1.51	...	...	0.64	...	0.38	...	...	...	1.62	8.25	0.79	7.32	23.55
Chaten	...	...	0.46	1.15	0.22	2.13	...	...	0.64	...	0.30	0.03	...	0.06	0.87	7.77	0.56	5.61	19.52
Unjara	...	0.02	0.16	3.54	1.80	4.35	...	...	...	...	0.39	0.10	...	0.06	1.34	11.50	2.01	3.89	29.06
Jaipur	0.39	0.02	0.37	0.40	0.86	2.03	...	...	...	...	0.92	0.63	...	0.21	1.12	5.62	1.39	2.99	16.95
Sanganer	...	0.10	...	1.50	...	1.16	...	...	...	...	1.07	0.76	...	...	0.75	8.79	2.16	6.00	22.74
Malpura	...	0.03	0.08	2.19	0.51	4.18	...	...	...	...	0.57	...	...	...	0.38	8.16	1.67	3.24	20.41
Jhunjhunu	...	...	0.14	4.52	...	1.11	...	...	0.06	...	1.70	0.18	...	...	4.91	1.33	1.56	3.24	20.17
Sri-Madhupur	0.45	...	...	...	...	3.90	...	...	...	0.95	1.65	0.67	...	0.18	3.33	4.27	0.71	3.69	18.75
Sambar	0.20	...	...	1.40	0.37	1.34	...	...	...	...	0.82	1.39	...	0.12	0.46	7.24	1.71	3.82	19.95
Sikur	0.73	...	...	4.24	...	1.78	...	...	...	...	1.60	0.39	...	0.90	0.65	2.49	0.95	1.83	15.35
Khetri	...	...	...	0.73	0.13	0.93	...	...	0.15	0.02	2.97	1.93	...	...	4.45	3.31	0.57	4.37	19.65
Cherawa	...	...	...	1.55	...	1.14	...	...	0.10	0.10	1.70	0.90	...	...	5.35	6.43	1.01	3.49	22.11
Kolputli	...	...	...	1.31	0.34	1.94	...	...	0.08	...	1.45	0.65	...	...	3.71	3.00	3.59	7.76	24.35
Chomu	...	...	0.16	0.89	0.68	2.72	...	...	...	0.05	1.57	0.86	...	...	0.84	5.59	1.08	4.42	18.51
Nimka-Thana	...	...	0.25	0.19	0.31	1.18	...	...	0.14	0.15	3.11	1.55	...	...	4.34	2.39	1.71	5.29	20.94
Samedh	...	...	0.15	0.58	0.32	2.99	...	...	0.16	...	1.55	0.89	...	...	1.40	8.30	2.38	4.18	22.93
Total	1.89	0.23	6.28	43.26	15.61	50.85	...	...	1.30	0.37	21.47	11.12	0.01	2.04	47.59	140.18	39.21	113.65	497.49
Average	0.09	0.01	0.29	1.97	0.71	2.31	...	...	0.06	0.02	1.11	0.52	...	0.09	2.16	6.37	1.74	5.16	22.61

JAIPUR,

W. H. B. ROBINSON, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

The 23rd October 1906.

Superintendent of Observatory.

